

Today

Ring in the New.
He Started Well.
If An Angel Came.
He Would Read Bryan.

By ARTHUR BRISHANE
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The new President is in, the old President is out, and the quadrennial New Year's Day. A new party and a new period begin.

President Harding's beginning indicated ability to get things finished. He went to the Senate himself, and in ten minutes had his entire Cabinet confirmed without a hitch. May he be as efficient and successful in everything for the next four years.

If an angel came from heaven, or an explorer from Mars, he would ask: "Of what are these earth men talking and thinking?" Tell me, and I shall know them.

W. J. Bryan, Harden, Nitti, and others answer the question in the pages of tomorrow's Sunday American.

What these men think and want and believe, with, perhaps, a few expressions from China, India, Turkey, and South America, would tell the story of the earth, as a drop of salt water, analyzed, tells the whole story of the Pacific Ocean.

William J. Bryan, looking at the White House and its new occupant, not exactly like Lucifer looking up after the fall, but something like an angry wren, watching the cuckoo offspring grow big in her nest, resumes his discussion, "If I Were Harding."

He tells Mr. Harding that his big problem will be profiteering by respectable Republicans. That is true. When one little branch of one big company with many branches can make eighty or a million dollars a year, somebody is getting too much out of somebody else.

Bryan quotes Senator Calder's statement that the coal men alone in one year stole fifteen hundred millions from the people, and he quotes also the coal men's indignant reply that the amount was only six hundred million.

Next to the profiteers stealing in big lumps, the danger, according to Bryan, is strikes, lock-outs, and general industrial fighting on the chest of the public. In the coal strike one million men, all told, were interested miners and owners; with their families, five millions. They disturb a hundred millions not interested in the fight. That is one of Mr. Harding's problems.

From across the ocean, Maximilian Harden, most powerful editorial writer in Europe, who defied the Kaiser throughout the war, also contributes his "If I Were Harding."

Every business man who thinks should read Harden's article. He deals especially with Russia, her gigantic territories offering inconceivable treasures of grain, manganese, coal, precious metals, oil wells, enormous nitrate beds, hemp, leather, fur, wood, cattle, game, cotton, and wool. And with those treasures a hundred and fifty millions of white population eager for work.

There, as Harden truly says, this country can help the world, making the white race dominant, by enabling the white race to live and thrive. The whites should stop choking and starving each other.

Among the writers for tomorrow's one issue of a Sunday newspaper is also Francesco Nitti, recently prime minister of Italy. He, too, writes of Russia, most important spot in the world today. Harden says Russia must be helped, that Bolshevism must be destroyed. It would have been destroyed but for England, says Nitti.

Harden, deploring Russian conditions, realized that the most sinister Mongolian khanate and a decaying Byzantine emperorship could not be put to death by drowning it in lemonade. The thing had to be done unfortunately in blood, as such things always have been.

Nitti points out that the road to Moscow is through Berlin. A better road is through common sense, letting the Russians arrange their government, the outside world confining itself to helping PROFITABLY, the Russian people.

Five million British workers intelligently organized in a great labor party have issued to the world a manifesto, to be published in the Sunday American tomorrow. It opposes facts in answer to generalization by after-the-war statesmanship and foolishness.

One fact is that in the year past England sent to German-Russian and Austro-Hungarian ports less than ONE-TENTH of what was sent in 1913. This means that English workers, forever dependent on foreign markets, will be out of work and continue out of work.

The English labor men declare that Europe should not remain "an armed camp for forty-two years" while the allies endeavor to take from Germany what she hasn't got.

Next in the Sunday American's bill of fare comes a refreshingly light touch, from Marcel Prevost, one of the immortals of the French Academy, who, apparently recovered from the shock of war, thinks of lovely woman. "A revolution in French literature has come," because French women are now interested in very young men that are good looking instead of being

SHIPPING BOARD ORDERS I. M. M. TO END PRO-BRITISH POLICY

WEATHER

Partly cloudy weather with showers probably late tonight or Sunday; much warmer. Fresh southerly winds. Temperature at 5 a. m. 33 degrees.

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MAIN NEWS CALLS THE TIMES (Closing Wall Street Prices) THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON IS SHOT

I. M. M. TOLD TO CHANGE POLICY

Ship Board Orders Corporation To Cancel Agreement With British Interests.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has been directed to amend its agreement with the British admiralty providing that it shall pursue no "policy injurious to the interests of the British mercantile marine or of the British trade."

The United States Shipping Board today made public a resolution, passed by the board, declaring that this agreement between the International Mercantile Marine and the British admiralty is "inimical to and not in harmony with the policy of the United States of America with respect to the development of its trade and commerce and merchant marine, and at variance with both the letter and the spirit of the merchant marine act, 1920."

The Shipping Board resolution provides that: "The International Mercantile Marine Co. be, and it is hereby requested and directed by the United States Shipping Board, to so amend the said agreement of August 1, 1903, together with agreements supplementary thereto as to exclude therefrom any and all vessels documented under the laws of the United States, to the end that said agreement and supplements thereto shall not be allowed to affect or apply to the ships operated by said International Mercantile Marine Company at any time under the flag of the United States of America."

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION. The action of the Shipping Board follows an investigation, during which P. S. A. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile Marine, declared that the agreement with the British admiralty had been known to officials of this Government, and that it was merely a matter of form.

PARIS, March 5.—"President Harding's message was impressive from its frankness and it is certain that the Germans will not find any comfort in it," declared Stephen Lauzan, editor of Le Matin, in commenting upon the document today. He writes:

"The message does not say definitely that the United States will refuse to enter the League of Nations, but it does make plain that so long as Article Ten is in force the United States will not join."

"The most important point of the message is the revelation that American industry is to be protected by necessary tariffs," said the Echo de Paris. "Otherwise there was nothing in the future program."

HENNING NAMED AS AID TO SECRETARY OF LABOR

E. J. Henning, of San Diego, Cal., will be named as Assistant Secretary of Labor today.

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HARDING GETS DOWN TO WORK

New President and Office Force Start Official Duties At 9 A. M.

With the business of Government again Republican hands after eight tumultuous years of Democracy, a new President and the new heads of the ten great Governmental departments settled down today to get the feel of the reins.

ALL AT NEW DESKS. The only thing in the nature of a suggestion from President Harding to his aids has been that they familiarize themselves as quickly as possible with the machinery of their departments in order that there may be a quick recovery from the temporary confusion occasioned by the shift of Administration. Every member of the new Cabinet today was his desk getting an initial grasp on affairs.

Recovery from the Governmental transition will not be immediate. It will take days and perhaps weeks for matters to get down to the smooth running order desired by the new President.

ON JOB AT 9 A. M. Both the President and his secretary, George E. Christian, and the latter's right-hand man, James Sloan, were at the Executive offices at 9 o'clock, and all the attaches at their posts. Mr. Harding was accompanied from the main house by his father, his brother, and two nephews, who inspected the "working" quarters of the President for the first time.

Among the new faces in the Executive staff were those of Miss Eva Uhl, of Parkersburg, Va., and Miss Cornelia Mattern, of Louisville, Ky., who will be members of the force. They have been attached to the Marine headquarters of Mr. Harding.

Another addition to the force was Charles Hard, who was one of Mr. Harding's staunchest supporters in the political campaigns and has been closely associated with him since his nomination. Mr. Hard will doubtless be a confidential position under the Administration.

President Harding was up before 7 o'clock and had breakfast with Mrs. Harding and members of their immediate families who were guests at the White House. He made a short tour of the various rooms before going to the executive offices, accompanied by his father, Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., and the latter's two sons.

EMPLOYEES WALK IN. "It looks like old times" was the common comment of the hundreds of people who strolled through the White House grounds for the first time since the United States entered the war. The big iron gates were thrown open for the first time at 5 o'clock last night and thousands took advantage of the freedom extended by the new Chief Executive and swarmed the grounds until midnight, when the gates were closed for the night.

Government employees wended their way through the grounds this morning on their way to work. The "short cut" being a novelty to many of the workers.

The first members of the Cabinet to call today was Henry C. Wallace, the new Secretary of Agriculture. He arrived at 9:30 o'clock and chatted with the President.

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Today

interested in older men, wise and powerful.

"Women are very poor judges of character or quality in men." Youthful masculine beauty alone interests French women now, says Prevost. That must be said for French immortals, earnest and quite mature. "The French girl of today no longer chooses the man of forty as her hero, her lover, her ideal. She chooses the youth of her own age," says Prevost.

THE CHIEF AT WORK

President Harding today took up the reins of office. On his desk were piled letters, telegrams, invitations, congratulations, petitions, and job applications almost without end. The President, according to those who have seen him in action, is a fast dictator, and scans letters and telegrams very quickly and accurately. They predict that he will wade through his first deluge of mail in record time.



Backtrack

NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE

Secretary Mellon, First to Be Sworn In, Is Early on Job At Treasury.

President Harding's Cabinet today formally took office.

Charles Evans Hughes was sworn in as Secretary of State at 9:50 this morning by Justice Day of the Supreme Court. Former Secretary of State Colby former Undersecretary of State Davis and Henry P. Fletcher, the new Undersecretary of State, witnessed the ceremony, which was private.

WEEKS HOLDS RECEPTION. John W. Weeks took the oath of office as Secretary of War at 10 o'clock, the oath being administered by Justice McReynolds, of the Supreme Court, in the presence of former Secretary Baker.

Secretary Weeks was sworn in before a large number of his friends, and all of the staff officers of the army, including General Pershing and General March, chief of staff. The new Secretary had a reception for army officers after taking the oath.

Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was sworn into office at 10:20 this morning. The oath was administered by W. E. Acker, an attaché of the Department of Interior.

George W. Evans, an employee of the department, who was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln, witnessed the ceremony, making the twenty-second Secretary of the Interior he has seen sworn into office. Employees of the department were present when Secretary Fall took the oath.

"I am sure we will co-operate and work together," Secretary Fall told his associates.

MELLON FIRST TO QUALIFY. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon was the first member of the Harding Cabinet to take the oath of office. He was installed yesterday afternoon at the Capitol before Chief Justice White.

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AIREDALE WILL BE PRESIDENT'S MASCOT

There was one visitor at the White House today who had no trouble at all in getting into the Chief Executive's office. It was "Laddie Boy," a year and a half old airedale—the new mascot of the White House.

President Harding, a great lover of dogs, has planned the ownership of a White House dog ever since his election. "Laddie Boy" arrived at the White House today under the escort of Charles W. Quetschko, and made friends with the entire White House staff in a short time.

U. S. SHIPS SENT TO PANAMA WAR ZONE

The U. S. S. Sacramento has been dispatched from Cristobal to Almirante to protect American lives and property during the trouble between Costa Rica and Panama, the Navy Department announced this afternoon.

Admiral Bryan, in command of a special squadron in Central American waters, today advised the Navy Department of the dispatching of the Sacramento under orders from Admiral Johnson, in command of the fifteenth naval district. The Navy Department confirmed the action.

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, March 5. One thousand Costa Rican troops have invaded Panama, occupying the village of Almirante. There was a clash at Guabito when two Panama workmen were killed. The territory occupied by the Costa Ricans is not involved in the dispute between the two republics.

Two United States destroyers have been sent from the Canal Zone to protect United States citizens along the Panama-Costa Rica boundary. One was sent to Dulce Gulf, the other to Almirante.

The village of Almirante, which was occupied by the Costa Ricans, was defended by a handful of Panama policemen. It gave up without any resistance. Another detachment of Costa Ricans which had crossed the Sixtole River was reported marching upon the village of Bocas.

President Porras of Panama refused to make any statement upon the report that Costa Rica would appeal to the League of Nations.

The controversy between Panama and Costa Rica over boundary lines, which has reached the stage of bloodshed, was considered sufficiently grave by the new President that he and his new Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, conferred for more than an hour on the matter. Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby also participated in the conference.

PRESIDENT AT CLARK RITES

Funeral of Beloved Ex-Speaker At Capitol Is Attended By Notables.

By A. C. HAYWARD, International News Service.

The homage that might have been given a President of the United States—which he almost was—was paid today to Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The body of the great Missourian lay in State in the well of the House, where for more than a quarter of a century he served with distinction and honor.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS. About the simple casket holding the remains there came during the day Republicans and Democrats alike and bowed their heads in respect. Not only his Congressional colleagues came, but others also—President Harding, members of the Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, and members of the diplomatic corps in Washington.

The homage of the people, of whom Champ Clark was essentially one, was expressed in the dry-eyed grief of thousands who passed through the galleries and corridors of the Capitol during the hours that the body lay there. At the funeral services only a small part of the throng could get inside the building, and it overflowed into the parks and grounds surrounding the Capitol.

FLOWERS COVER CASKET. Eulogies of Champ Clark were spoken by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois. Eloquent as were their tributes, they did no more than justice to the great American heart which lay before them in the flower-covered casket.

Senator Reed, in his eulogy, said in part: "A wonderful stream is the river of life. A slender thread emerging from the mysterious realm of birth, it laughs and dances through the wonderland of childhood. Its broadening currents sweep between the flower-jacketed banks of youth, romance, and hope. A mighty torrent, it rushes over the rapids of manhood and breaks in foam upon the rocks of opposition and defeat. Then glides away across the barren, sterile fields of age, until it is engulfed and lost within the waters of the eternal sea. There, quenching robes, the faded beggar's rags, the rich man's gold, the pauper's copper pence, the jeweled diadem of princes, and the thorny crown of

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ATTACKED IN HIS OFFICE, BULLET PIERCES ARM, ASSAILANT IS CAPTURED

Former Senator Charles B. Henderson, of Nevada, was shot in the forearm shortly before noon today by Otto Grock, sixty-five years old, a native of the Senator's home State.

The shooting took place in the Senator's office on the fourth floor of the Senate Office Building.

Senator Henderson was taken to Emergency Hospital, where the physicians said the wound was not serious.

That Senator Henderson was not fatally wounded is due to his quick action in throwing up his right arm when Grock aimed the revolver at him. Grock was overpowered and taken to the Sixth precinct station house.

DENIED AN AUDIENCE. Shortly before noon Miss Wood, a clerk in Senator Henderson's office, was approached by Grock, who said he was a constituent of the Senator and wanted to see him on personal business.

Senator Henderson knew Grock and did not want to let him into his private office, so he went out to the clerk's room and started to talk to him.

Only a few words were spoken when Grock whipped out a revolver and shot point blank at the Senator's head.

Senator Henderson quickly threw up his hand and the bullet passed through his forearm just below the elbow.

Senator Henderson then went into the inner office and through a door into Senator Ball's office. A hurry call was sent to Emergency Hospital and the ambulance responded.

As soon as the shot was fired Miss Wood ran screaming into the hall, where her cries attracted the attention of employees of Senator Broussard's office, which is just across the hall. George B. Messer, a clerk in Senator Broussard's office, ran into the office and saw Grock with the revolver still in his hand alone in the room.

SURRENDERS PISTOL. "Throw up that gun," Messer commanded, and Grock calmly laid it down on a packing box that was standing in the middle of the room. Messer then took the revolver and grabbed Grock. He took Grock down to the door on the first floor at the Delaware avenue and C street entrance, where he turned him over to V. E. Kauffman, of the Capitol police force.

Policeman Joseph Sincavitz, who is crossing man at C street and Delaware avenue, heard the commotion in the building and was on his way over when Kauffman turned Grock over to him. He sent Grock to the Sixth precinct station house.

The cause of the shooting, according to Senator Henderson, goes back twenty years, when he was engaged in a legal case in Nevada. Grock has since that time harbored a fancied grievance against the Senator, who was on the opposite side of the case, and on several occasions has called the Senator to task.

RESIDENT OF RENO. Grock, who is a resident of Reno, is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was dressed in a shabby corduroy suit and a slouch hat. He refused to discuss the case after the shooting, telling Mr. Messer when he grabbed him that "it would take too long to tell the tale."

Mrs. Henderson was at home when the shooting occurred, but she hurried to the Senate Office building and went with the Senator in the ambulance to the hospital.

KNOWN TO EMPLOYEES. Former Senator Henderson came to Congress on January 4, 1918, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Francis G. Newlands. He was elected November 5, 1918, for the unexpired term.

He is well known in Washington, especially to Government employees, having been one of the most active members of the Congressional Joint Commission on reclassification of salaries. In the investigations made by this commission, which extended over a year, Senator Henderson came into personal contact with thousands of Federal employees.

Time to Stop European Programs and Boycotts. Will New Administration Act?